The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,316.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22. 1787.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED for a well frequented APOTHECARY'S SHOP. For particulars apply at the Printing Office, Old Fishmarket Close.

Not to be repeated.

Meeting of the County of East-Lothian.

THE Justices of the Peace, and Trustees of the Turnpike Roads of the said county, &c. are desired to meet in the Town-house of Haddington, upon Tuesday the 30th day of October current, (being the General Quarter Sessions). It is requested the meeting will be full, as they are then to receive the report of the Committee which was appointed at last meeting to confer with the Mid-Lothian Trustees, concerning the intended toll-bar betwixt Edinburgh and Musselburgh, in which the interest of this county is very much concerned. JOHN CRAW Clerk.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be SET by public roup, for one or more years after Martinmas next, in the Council Chamber of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of October instant, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. The IMPOST on WINE, &c. MERK per PACK, and CAUSEWAY MAIL.

II. The PASTURAGE of the MEADOW.

III. The PASTURAGE of BRUNTSFIELD LINKS.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

ALL-Hallow Fair of this City is to begin on Monday the 12th day of November next, to continue the usual time, and is to be kept and held on the Lands of Caltonhill.

Escaped from Justice.

ON Saturday the 6th day of October, ROBERT MILLER, Clerk to a Grocer in the south side of Edinburgh, received from his master One Hundred Pounds in bank notes, sixty of which were Guinea Notes of different banks, a twenty Pound Note of Sir William Forbes and Co. a Ten Pound Note of the Royal Bank, and seven Twenty Shilling Notes of the British Linen Co. to be lodged in a banking-house in Edinburgh, but in place of doing so, run off, carried the money with him, and is now supposed to have gone to the north of Ireland.

Miller is about five feet four inches high, about thirty years of age, ruddy complexion, full faced, stout made, but knee'd and plain footed; was dressed in a whitish coloured mixed coat, with plain white metal buttons, buff-coloured vest, and corduroy breeches.

Whoever will apprehend the said Robert Miller, and cause him be imprisoned in any sure jail within Great Britain, within three months from this date, will receive a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS from William Scott, procurator-fiscal of the county of Edinburgh.

N. B. In case bank notes are offered in payment, or to be exchanged by any person answering the above description, it is entreated that the notes may be stopt, and the person offering them secured, until notice is given to the said William Scott, who will pay all reasonable charges.

NOTICE

TO ABLE AND SKILFUL ENGINEERS.

IRELAND.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the last Session in Ireland, it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for such persons as the Lord Lieutenant or other chief Governor or Governors of the said kingdom shall appoint, to employ SKILFUL ENGINEERS to survey and make estimates of *one or more proper lines of communication by water, between the Grand Canal and the Shannon, and of the navigation of the Shannon up to the Collieries on Lough Allen, from the Deep Water below Limerick, and for making a navigation from Mouasterdven to the Tide Water, and for making the River Suir navigable from Carrick up to Clonmel, and for making a communication by water from the town of Slane to Navern, and thence to the Virginia Water, and also to the town of Trim, and from Trim to Dublin, and also a navigation from Belturbet through the Lough and River Erne, by Belleek and Ballyshannon to the sea.*"

And whereas, His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir John Parnel, Baronet, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, the Right Honourable John Fitzgibbon, his Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland, and the Right Honourable John Beresford, to be Commissioners for employing Engineers for the aforesaid purposes: ——

Any person or persons, who chuse to undertake the making all or any of the said Surveys and Estimates, are desired to send their proposals to any of the said Commissioners, or to James Corry, Esq; at the Journal Office of the House of Commons, Dublin.

☞ Proper Certificates of the abilities and experience of each Engineer must be delivered with the proposals.

GAME-DUTY,

COUNTY OF MID-LOTHIAN 1787.

Additional List of Certificates—at Two Guineas.

C.

CAmpbell, Mr P. Edinburgh.

H.

Hope, Sir Archibald, of Pinkie, Bart.

J.

Johnston, George, of Hailhouse, Esq.
Johnston, Mr Samuel, farmer at Niddry.
Johnston, Mr Andrew, Edinburgh.

R.

Rochead, James, Esq; of Inverleith.

S.

Sommerville, the Right Hon. Lord.
Salkraig, Mr Charles, St James's Square.
Smith, Mr Peter, Edinburgh.

Certified by W. LOCKHART, Depute.

By Order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp-duties. JOHN BRETTELL, Sec.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of SIMON FRASER Jun. Merchant in Inverness.

THAT a second scheme of division of the effects of the said Bankrupt is made up in terms of the Act of Parliament; and the trustee requests a meeting of the Creditors at Inverness the 24th December next, at twelve o'clock, within the house of George Beverley vintner there, to examine the trustee's accounts, and receive their dividends.

Just published, price 6d. bound,

THE SIXTH EDITION OF

THE CHILD'S ASSISTANT;

OR,

A EASY INTRODUCTION to SPELLING and READING, in three Parts, with some useful Additions, for the Benefit of English Schools; in which the young scholar is first made acquainted with the most simple particulars, and then gradually led on to those which are more difficult, so as to qualify him for reading other English books.

By JOHN BURN, Teacher of English, Glasgow.

Also, EASY LESSONS for young beginners, by the same author. Price 2d. stitched.

Printed for David Mushet, bookseller, Stirling; and John Gillies, bookseller, Perth; and by the other booksellers.

Stirling, 18th October 1787.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE GLASFORD,

(A NEW VESSEL,)

DAVID GREIG Master,

Now taking in goods at the Glasgow Wharf for Leith, &c. and will sail the 3d November.

Orders addressed to the master at the Wharf, will be properly attended to.

SAILED FOR OPORTO DIRECT.

THE JUNO,

PETER GAVIN Master,

Sailed from Leith for Oporto on Saturday last, and returns with what wines may offer.

Merchants wanting freight home may apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. or forward their orders by post.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship Commerce,

About 300 Tons Burthen,

ALEXANDER RAMAGE Master,

Will be ready to take in goods by the 1st of November, and clear to sail the 10th.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr John Scougall, merchant, Leith, or to Captain Ramage.

The ship has elegant accommodation for passengers.

Leith, 17th October 1787.

FOR CADIZ,

THE Brigantine FORTH, James Ritchie master, will sail on Tuesday the 22d October.

FOR LISBON,

The Brigantine DIGHTON, [illegible] MILTON, Robert Davidson master, will sail from hence.

FOR OPORTO,

The Brigantine MARGARET and ANNE, Alexander Comb master, will be clear to sail on Tuesday the 22d October.

All these vessels return directly to Leith, the greatest part of their cargoes being already ordered and in readiness for them.

All letters or orders for goods may be addressed to Allan, Steuart, and Co. who will forward the same.

Leith, Oct. 18. 1787.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

To load Passengers at Antigua,

THE BETTY,

A New Ship,

WILLIAM CHISHOLM Master,

IS now taking on board goods, and will sail at farthest by the 1st November.

This ship has elegant accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to James Buchanan, Glasgow; to Hamilton, Garden, and Co. or Captain Chisholm, Greenock.

Greenock, 22d September 1787.

At LEITH, for HULL and GAINSBOROUGH,

THE ELLIOCK,

JOHN CLARK Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for Hull, Gainsborough, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 4th November, wind and weather serving; and, as there are to be vessels constantly in the trade, and sail to and from Gainsborough, every fourteen or sixteen days, it will serve the Merchants that has goods coming from Gainsborough, Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Nottingham, Mansfield, Derby, Loughborough, Leicester, Market Harborough, Northampton, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton upon Trent, Tamworth, Atherstone, Hinkley, Coventry, Birmingham, Bewdley, Litchfield, Walsall, Stourbridge, Bridgenorth, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Broomsgrove, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, and Shrewsbury, instead of sending them to Hull.

Goods addressed to Mr Ralph Coddington, at Gainsborough, and to John Kay, shipmaster in Leith, will be properly attended to.

To be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of John M'Kechnie, vintner in Greenock, on Thursday the 25th October curt.

The Ship Satisfaction,

With her whole Materials, as she lately arrived from the Greenland fishery.

This ship measures 352¼ tons for bounty, and is well known to be in every respect as complete a vessel for that business as any from Britain.

At same time, will be exposed to SALE, about 60 tons WHALE OIL, and from three to four tons WHALE BONE.—Also a BLUBBER KETTLE, with three Coolers, and other materials for boiling oil.

For further particulars, apply to Anderson, Fullarton, and C. merchants in Greenock. *September, 24. 1787.*

SUGAR AND RUM.

TO be SOLD by auction, at the Warehouse of William Sibbald, merchant in Leith, on Friday the 26th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

50 Hogsheads fine MUSCOVADO SCALE SUGARS.
60 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM, in Bond.

Catalogues will be delivered the morning of the sale.

They have for Sale,

A Quantity of MAHOGANY, LOGWOOD, & FUSTICK.

TO THE PRINTER.

Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando. TULLY.

Men resemble the gods in nothing so much, as in doing good to their fellow-creatures.

SIR,

IMPELLED by the noble sentiment in the above motto, permit me to request your indulgence in the publication of my sentiments on a subject which I apprehend to be at this moment of infinite consequence to the health and content of the community. The extensive heat of the present season has been attended with very remarkable incidents, not only in this kingdom, but all over Europe;—the dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, earthquakes and hurricanes, every day announced in the public papers, are only the least pernicious effects of the inordinate heat of the atmosphere. The health of the inhabitants of every part of the globe has been more or less affected by it, and various disorders have attacked the human species of every country. In Britain, convulsions and inflammations in the bowels have reduced thousands to the verge of death; and in the metropolis we daily see numbers of persons so emaciated with this excruciating malady, more like walking spectres than living men. About a month ago I was on a visit at a friend's in Buckinghamshire, where there was plenty of delicious fruit, which I have ever been fond of, and in the season have freely used for many years, without feeling the least bad consequences from it; I therefore indulged myself as usual for several days, but was in the night seized with such violent pains in my stomach and bowels, that I was obliged to alarm the family, and really apprehended instant dissolution before a physician could be procured. My disorder was made known to him before he arrived, and he brought with him such medicines as are usually administered in such complaints; but although I took them copiously, and as the Doctor acknowledged, double the quantity usually administered, but instead of diminishing, my pains became intolerable, and evacuations only increased my torture, so that in the space of 48 hours I was unable to stand, or even sit up in a chair. The gentleman who attended me was a man of humanity, and very honestly acknowledged my case was desperate, and beyond his abilities to subdue, and therefore advised me to send to London for further assistance. The thought of so much delay made me desperate, and I resolved to fly for relief, or expire in the attempt. I ordered a chaise, and between two servants was supported to town in a condition that no language can describe. Here three of the most eminent of the faculty exerted every means for my relief, but in vain; in short, my bowels and stomach were so wrenched [illegible] medicine could [illegible] nourishment or thought, in my last agonies, a friend who had heard of my illness, called on me, and no sooner heard the nature of my complaint, than he run out of the house, and instantly returned with what he called Oriental Vegetable Cordial, and gave me about half a wine glass of it, assuring me, at the same time, that it had relieved three or four of his friends who had been afflicted with the same kind of disorder. I thankfully swallowed it, and in less than ten minutes found my whole frame, before chilled, and as it were shrivelled up, in a delightful glow of warmth, followed with a universal perspiration; and, upon repeating the cordial, the pain totally subsided, and I fell into one of the most delightful slumbers nature ever enjoyed. After two hours sound sleep, I felt myself as it were regenerated, and though weak, so perfectly composed, and my inside so harmonized, that I was convinced nothing but proper nourishment was wanting to perfect my recovery, which some rich veal and chicken broth effectually completed. You will naturally suppose that one of my first enquiries was, Where this inestimable cordial was to be had? I instantly sent for two bottles of it. It is not only extremely beautiful in its colour, and delightful to the palate and stomach, but by mixing a couple of spoonfuls of it in a glass of water, and a lump of sugar, the most pleasing beverage I ever tasted. I make use of no other liquid, except my tea. It answers every purpose of wine, or spirits, or complex cordial, without any of their pernicious effects. And, as I am entirely convinced that the present universal disorder in the bowels, which rages throughout the kingdom, does not proceed from indigestion, eating of fruit, or other autumnal complaints, but from the present convulsed state of the atmosphere, I earnestly recommend the disuse of all kinds of malt liquors, cyder, or other drink commonly used at dinner or supper. I have lately given and recommended the use of this astonishing restorative to several persons afflicted with the above and similar complaints; and its infallibility has prompted me thus publicly to proclaim its virtues. Your speedy insertion of this will entitle you to the thanks of thousands, as well as of, SIR,

Your well wisher and constant reader,

BENEVOLUS.

Berkley Square, London, Sept. 1. 1787.

LONDON.

A Society has been instituted at Philadelphia, consisting of some of the most respectable people in the Province of Philadelphia, the views of which are thus explained in the introduction to what is called *Their Constitution:*

"It having pleased the Creator of the world to make of one flesh, all the children of men, it becomes them to consult and promote each other's happiness, as members of the same family, however diversified they may be by colour, situation, religion, or different states of society. It is more especially the duty of those persons who profess to maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who acknowledge the obligations of Christianity, to use such means as are in their power to extend the blessings of freedom to every part of the human race, and in a more particular manner to such of their fellow creatures as are entitled to freedom by the laws and constitution of any of the United States; and who, notwithstanding, are detained in bondage by fraud or violence. From a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles, from a desire to diffuse them wherever the miseries and vices of slavery exist, and in humble confidence of the favour and support of the Father of Mankind, the [illegible] associated themselves under the title of *The Pennsylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes, unlawfully held in bondage.*"

This Society, the President of which is Dr Franklin, has lately presented the following Memorial to the Convention of the United States:

To the Honourable the Convention of the United States of America, now assembled in the City of Philadelphia, the Memorial of the Pennsylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of the Free Negroes, unlawfully held in bondage.

"The Pennsylvania Society, for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, rejoice, with their fellow citizens, in beholding a Convention of the States assembled for the purpose of amending the federal constitution.

"They recollect, with pleasure, that among the first acts of the illustrious Congress of the year 1774, was a resolution for prohibiting the importation of African slaves.

"It is with deep distress they are forced to observe, that the peace was scarcely concluded before the African trade was revived, and American vessels employed in transporting the inhabitants of Africa to cultivate, as slaves, the soil of America, before it had drank in all the blood which had been shed in her struggle for liberty.

"To the revival of this trade, the Society ascribe part of the obloquy with which foreign nations have branded our infant States. In vain will be their pretensions to a love of liberty, or a regard for national character, while they share in the profits of a commerce that can only be conducted upon rivers of human tears and blood.

"By all the attributes therefore of Deity, which are offended by this inhuman traffic—By the union of our whole species in a common ancestor, and by all the obligations which result from it—By the apprehensions and terror of the righteous vengeance of God in national judgments—By the certainty of the great and awful day of retribution—By the efficacy of the prayers of good men, which would only insult the Majesty of Heaven, if offered up in behalf of our country, while the iniquity we deplore continues among us—By the sanctity of the Christian name—By the pleasures of domestic [illegible] and the pains and sufferings of our [illegible] brethren—We beseech you, to awaken us to a sense of the injustice and cruelty of dooming our African brethern to perpetual slavery and misery—By a regard to the consistency of principle and conduct which should mark the citizens of a republic—By the magnitude and intensity of our desires to promote the happiness of those millions of intelligent beings, who will probably cover this immense Continent with rational life; and by every other consideration that religion, reason, policy, and humanity can suggest. The Society implore the present Convention to make the suppression of the African trade, in the United States, a part of their important deliberations.

Signed, by order of the Society,

JONATHAN PENROSE,
Vice President."

6mo (June) 2, 1787.

SHIPS on different Foreign Stations.

	Guns.	Commanders.
In the Mediterranean.		
Trusty	50	Commodore Philips Cosby, Capt. W. Wolseley
Phaeton	38	G. Dawson
Pearl	32	Hon. S. Finch
Southampton	32	A. S. Douglas
Carysfort	28	G. M. Smith
King's Fisher	16	G. Lumsdain
Ferret	12	J. Osborne
At Jamaica.		
Europa	50	Commodore Allan Gardner, Capt. J. Vashon
Expedition	44	C. Chetwynd
Solebay	32	J. Halliday
Astrea	32	P. Rainier
Amphion	32	J. Browne
Camilla	20	J. Hutt
Calypso	16	Wm Mitchell
Porcupine	16	C. Countess
Cygnet	16	H. Nicholls
At Antigua.		
Jupiter	50	Capt. Wm Packer
Sybill	28	R. Bickerton
Maidstone	28	H. Newcombe
Squirrel	28	R. Drew
Bonetta	16	Capt. Rickers
American Station.		
Leander	50	Admiral H. Sawyer, Capt. Sir J. Barclay
Thisbe	28	J. Coffin
Pegasus	28	Prince William Henry
Resource	28	J. Minchin
Brisk	16	F. Buller
Weazle	16	S. Hood
Newfoundland Station.		
Salisbury	50	Rear Admiral J. Elliot, Capt. E. Gower
Winchelsea	32	E. Pellow
Rose	28	H. Hervey
Merlin	20	E. Pakenham

The squadron under command of Commodore (now Admiral) John Elliot, is expected to be on its way home, as they generally leave St John's the first week in October

LLOYD's LIST, ——*Oct.* 19.

The Sally, Brine, from Liverpool to Tingmouth, in going into Tingmouth, got on the rocks, and it is feared has received conſiderable damage.

Captain Throgmorton of the Amelia, from Honduras, ſpoke the following ſhips, viz. the Maryland, Folger, from Bourdeaux for Baltimore, lat. 37. 4. lon. 67. 30. the Pallas, Hinty, from London to York river, lat. 38. lon. 66. 30. the Providence, Moreat, from London to New Brunſwick, lat. 41. 30. lon. 54. 30. all well.

The Euhorn, Korn, for Elſinore, ſprung a leak at North Fleet, and is hauled aſhore with ſix feet water in the hold.

Capt. Couſins of the Providence, from New York, on the 30th ult. ſpoke the Clarendon, Barnes, from London to Jamaica, about 20 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly.

The St Jean Baptiſte, Berazaluiſe, from Peterſburgh to Bilboa, drove aſhore after cutting away her maſts, &c. the 4th inſtant, in the Sound.

The Count Dillon, Barriman, is aground in Havre de Grace harbour, the ſugar muſt be taken out and re-ſhipped in other veſſels for Dunkirk.

The Kettle Bender, Kinnear, ſailed from Newfoundland the 3d of November laſt, and not ſince heard of.

The Hawke, Pennel, from London to Madras, put into Port Praga the 27th March, having ſprung her fore maſt.

The Ecnroon, Greenaway, from Oſtend to Bengal, arrived at St Jago the 3d of February, and was to ſail the 11th ditto, all well.

The Europe, Brine, from Liverpool, was burnt on the 1ſt of June laſt at the iſland of Princes, ſome of the ſlaves loſt.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1. Liſbon, 1.

Dec.—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Oct.* 19.

Vienna, Sept. 23. The Generals who are here ſet out daily for their deſtinations. The troops aſſembling on our frontiers, for the formation of the line and the army, will amount to 163,780 men. It is ſaid that the declaration made on the part of our Court to that of Conſtantinople is in ſubſtance, "That his Imperial Majeſty had reaſon to imagine that the Ottoman Court would have demanded his declaration with more decency and reſpect than they did; that the anſwer of his Imperial Majeſty is, that he cannot but highly diſapprove of the precipitate ſtep of the Ottoman Court in declaring war againſt Ruſſia, and that the Porte muſt be anſwerable for all the unhappy conſequences that will infallibly reſult from it; that the Divan cannot be ignorant, that in the preſent circumſtances his Imperial Majeſty, as friend and ally to Ruſſia, muſt furniſh the Empreſs with the ſuccours ſtipulated in the Treaty, by ſending 80,000 men to join the Ruſſian forces; that if the Porte ſhould look upon this as an hoſtility, our Court was prepared to repel force by force if neceſſary; but that if the Porte would not look upon ſuch a proceeding as hoſtile, they might, notwithſtanding the ſuccours granted to Ruſſia, continue, with regard to the reſpective frontiers, to keep up the good underſtanding that has hitherto ſubſiſted between the two Empires, in which caſe his Imperial Majeſty will with pleaſure undertake the office of mediator in the differences between the Porte and Ruſſia" The courier who carries this declaration ſet out on the 4th for Conſtantinople; thus we ſhall ſoon know how it will be received by the Porte.

Warſaw, Sept. 25. We have received letters which inform us, that on the 25th of laſt Auguſt, a fire broke out in the city of Broſanke, belonging to Prince Sulkowſky, and burnt to aſhes 107 houſes, five barns, 115 ſtables, and five granaries.

Paris, Oct. 7. Three Clerks of the naval department are ſet out for Toulon to haſten the armaments, in order that we may have a powerful ſquadron to oppoſe the Britiſh fleet, which ſeem intended to be ſent to the Mediterran.

Accounts are arrived at Bourdeaux, that on the 21ſt of July a violent earthquake happened at Martinico, which threw down ſeveral houſes, and on the coaſt, at a certain diſtance from the ſea, left an immenſe opening in the earth of 600 paces, and of ſuch a tremendous depth that no one has yet dared to fathom it.

They write from Madrid that orders have been ſent to Cadiz to arm a fleet of eight ſhips as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

Hague, Aug. 12. Her Royal Highneſs delivered, on Saturday laſt, her complaint in writing, to the Commiſſioners of their Noble Mightineſſes; which conſiſts in declaring, that ſhe did not require any corporal puniſhment againſt the authors and abettors of the inſult offered to her, but only that they be diſmiſſed of all their employs. And upon the enquiry made by the Commiſſioners of their Noble Mightineſſes, who were the authors? Her Highneſs mentioned the following gentlemen:

M. Daniel Jacobus Canter, Chamberlain of the Council of the city of Haarlem.

M. Franciſcus Gualtherus Blok, Magiſtrate of the city of Leyden.

M. Jan De Witt, Magiſtrate of the City of Amſterdam.

M. Martinus Van Toulon, of the Council of the city of Gouda.

M. Cornelis Van Forceſt, Lord of Schoorl and Camp, of the Council of the city of Alkmaar.

M. A. Coſterus, Secretary at Woerden.

M. Cornelis Johan Dedange, Lord of the Manors of Wyagaarſten and Ruigbroeke, of the Council of the city of Gouda.

M. Cornelis De Gyzelaar, Penſionaries of the city of Dordrecht.

M. Adriaan Van Zeeberg, and M. Pieter Leonard Van de Kaſteele, Penſionaries of the city of Haarlem.

M. Engelbert Francois, Van Berckell, and M. Carel Wouter Viſſcher, Penſionaries of the city of Amſterdam.

M. Ludovicus Timon de Kempenaar, of the Council of the city of Alkmaar; together with thoſe of the Defenſiee Wezen, of the city of Amſterdam.

Adriaan Pompejus Van Leyden, Lord of Hardinxveld.

M. Balthazar Elias Abema.

Lodewyk Hovy de Jonge.

Mr John Bernard Bicker.

And their Noble Mightineſſes, with moſt of the cities, reſolved to give this ſatisfaction; meanwhile Amſterdam was to explain on Thurſday, and ſome of the cities concurred upon the approbation of their principals; ſo that this matter is as good as concluded.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 12.

"The impregnable city of Amſterdam has at laſt ſubmitted to receive the Pruſſian troops. The 10th inſt. a detachment of about 250 men arrived and took poſſeſſion of the gates from the Burghers. The following day the reinſtated Magiſtrates repealed the law that had been ſo many months in force, to prevent any thing being uſed of the colour of orange, and recommended every perſon to ornament themſelves therewith. Immediately after the Orange flag was hoiſted on the tower of the City-houſe, at the Eaſt-India-houſe, and at the Admiralty. A great part of the common rank of people were inſtantly ſeen to parade the ſtreets with orange cockades, and ſhouting Huzza! Vivat Orange! Orange Boven! &c.—Numbers were deterred from following this example, on conſidering the malicious envy of the diſappointed armed Burghers on the occaſion, and which has been diſplayed in a manner unprecedented. About thirty perſons have been killed in ſeveral affrays that happened during the evening of yeſterday and this forenoon. Yeſterday, in the confuſion, but few of the merchants dared to appear on 'Change.

"When Meſſ. Dedels and Beels, the reinſtated magiſtrates, returned from the City-houſe, their coaches were drawn by the populace amidſt the univerſal acclamations; but Mr Hooſt, the ſupporter of the Patriotic party, was obliged to take a bye road.

"The confuſion here is eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed. No perſon is ſafe. If you go in one ſtreet with Orange, you riſk your life being attempted by the Patriots; by going in another without it, you have juſt the ſame to fear from the Prince's party. A great number of Pruſſians are very near the city, ready to enter at a moment's warning, ſhould it be found neceſſary. In the mean time, the fugitives from Utrecht and other places, the auxiliaries, the Genootſchop of this city have been diſarmed, and the people taken from all the batteries and walls. The Burghers of Amſterdam remain alone armed. No houſes have as yet been plundered. This night much is to be feared."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 12.

"This day Meſſ. Hope, Muilman, and a number of great merchants went upon Change with an intention of making known, that all was ſettled on the old footing, in favour of the Stadtholder; for which purpoſe they took orange cockades from their pockets, which they put into their hats. This proceeding raiſed a mob, which became very riotous, and ended in the killing of ſeveral ſoldiers, and ſeven Jews, beſides wounding many others. Information thereof being ſent to the Duke of Brunſwick, he immediately (notwithſtanding the capitulation) ſent in 500 Pruſſian troops, to prevent further tumult. However, we expect a bad night."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 12.

"In the account of what paſſed on our 'Change this day, I ſhall inform you of the true ſtate of the caſe. At the requeſt of the Magiſtrates it was agreed, the well-wiſhers to the Prince ſhould appear in Orange cockades, that they might thereby ſee the real ſentiments of the people at large. Accordingly many people appeared, ſome with Orange cockades in their hats, and others in their pockets; ſhewing, however, that they had them. The glare of theſe firſt gave offence to ſome of the violent people, who were proceeding to outrages; but the gentlemen who had thus appeared having with them a powerful number of friends, ſoon diſperſed the patriots, and retired without any hurt. The Jews, who are ſtaunch friends to the Prince, having openly and warmly ſhewn their attachment, occaſioned in their quarter of the city a tumult, in which ſeveral people were killed.

"Many of the Auxiliary and Free Burghers have delivered up their arms quietly, and received the thanks of the Magiſtrates for their returning loyalty."

A complete revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of Amſterdam. The Magiſtrates, who had been removed from their offices by the party in oppoſition to the Stadtholder, were reſtored to their ſeats in the ſenate and the city-council. On the 9th inſtant, the Grand Officers and Burgomaſters, who had been expelled or ſecluded by the faction, reſumed the exerciſe of their different functions; and, on the following day, the ſecluded Counſellors were reinſtated in their offices. The perſons, who had been appointed by the faction to ſuperſede them, made a virtue of neceſſity; they reſigned without any ſtruggle, and gave up employments which they could no longer hold. On the 10th two Burgomaſters, and two Counſellors, were deputed by the new government to hold a conference with the Duke of Brunſwick at Leyden Gate, and were authoriſed finally to adjuſt with his Highneſs the buſineſs of the ſurrender of the city. The Duke inſiſted that he ſhould be forthwith put in poſſeſſion of one of the city-gates. To this preliminary the Deputies agreed; and a detachment of Pruſſian troops was accordingly admitted through Leyden Gate, which was given up to be guarded ſolely by them.

The Deputies then proceeded to treat with the Duke upon the other points; and both parties at length agreed to the following articles:

1ſt, That the Pruſſian troops ſhould take poſſeſſion of the Leyden Gate, with 150 men, and two pieces of cannon.

2d, That two ſquadrons of Light Horſe ſhould be quartered at Overtoom.

3d, That none of the King's troops come into the city, without permiſſion of the Magiſtrates.

4th, That the Burgomaſters and Council of the city ſhall take the neceſſary ſteps for the ſecuring of the ſluices at Haarlem and Muiden poſts.

5th, That the Burgomaſters and Council ſhall give the Duke of Brunſwick a daily account how far the reſolutions of the city are brought forward.

6th, That Monſ. de Haaren, as commiſſioner on behalf of the Duke of Brunſwick, ſhall be inſtructed to what extent they have proceeded in diſarming the people.

Done at Overtoom, the 10th of October 1787.

(Signed),

CHARLES G. F. Duc de Brunſwyk,
DEDEL, Burgher-maſter,
ELIAS ERNAUTZ BICKER,
Counſellor of State.

On the day of the ſurrender, a ſkirmiſh took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties. It was occaſioned by the Faction placing wheel-barrows, covered with earth, in thoſe ſtreets through which the Stadtholder's friends were advancing on horſeback. This, with ſome other inſults, cauſed a battle to enſue, in which ſome Jews were killed, and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely reſtored; and other letters add, that, on the 11th, the Pruſſians took entire poſſeſſion of Amſterdam.

LONDON, ——*Oct.* 19.

Wedneſday before twelve o'clock, his Majeſty came from Windſor in his poſt-chaiſe and four, with the uſual attendants, to Buckingham-houſe, where he alighted, and after ſpending an hour at the Queen's Palace, went on to St James's, where there was a levee, at which the following were the principal, and almoſt only perſons preſent:

The Right Hon. William Pitt, Marquis of Carmarthen, Marquis of Lothian, Gold Stick in waiting; Lords Southampton, Hawkeſbury, Sydney, Heathfield, Mulgrave, Macleod, from Scotland, and Lord Boſton, Lord in waiting to the King; Naval officers, Admirals Darby, Sir Edward Hughes, Young, Barton, and Affleck; Generals, Sir Fred. Haldimand, Morriſon, Williams, Buckley, Silver Stick in waiting, Col. Fox, Mr Clutterbuck, and a few military, naval, and militia officers.

Of the foreign Ambaſſadors, the French and Spaniſh Plenipotentiaries, Pruſſian, Dutch, Portugueze, Neapolitan, Bavarian, and Imperial Envoys.

General Lord M'Leod was cloſeted with his Majeſty, and the Secretary at war, at St James's, yeſterday, and came from Scotland for the purpoſe of making an offer to raiſe 2000 Highlanders directly for any ſervice his Majeſty might appoint, and to accompany them himſelf to any quarter of the globe.

Yeſterday afternoon a meſſenger arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's, Whitehall, from Paris. The diſpatches were ſent to the King at Windſor. It is not mentioned that any thing like a ſatisfactory anſwer has been obtained by the Duke of Dorſet from the French cabinet; on the contrary, they complain loudly and heavily of being forced into expenſive preparations for war in a manner hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the two countries. A foreign courier came over from Calais in the ſame packet, who arrived yeſterday at Monſ. de Barthelemy's houſe near Hyde-Park corner.

Though the ſame ſecrecy prevails in all the departments of Adminiſtration that did from the very formed from obſervations on ſubſequent circumſtances, is, that ſince the receipt of the diſpatches on Monday laſt from France, affairs look more pacific.

In caſe of a war, it is ſettled that Lord Howe is to command the home fleet, and to be created an Earl; for which he retires from the head of the Admiralty, and is to be ſucceeded by the Marquis of Buckingham.

A few other partial arrangements will take place at ſome of the Boards, with a ſmall batch of Peers.

The following are the particulars reſpecting Lord Townſhend's preſent title of Marquis of Townſhend of Rainham. His Lordſhip ſolicited this honour during Lord North's adminiſtration, and that Miniſter mentioned it to the King, who ſeemed rather to countenance than reject it; however, nothing having been done in the buſineſs for ſeveral years, his Lordſhip in a great degree gave it up, till he was ſurprized, about a fortnight ago, at the levee, by Mr Pitt calling him *Marquis of Rainham*, and aſſuring his Lordſhip that his Majeſty had the day before, as voluntarily as graciouſly, mentioned his intention of beſtowing on him that title.

Lord Townſhend for a while could ſcarce believe it, but on Mr Pitt's re-aſſurance of the fact, he haſtened to his mother, the Dowager Viſcounteſs Townſhend, to acquaint her with it, and the title he had choſen. Lady Townſhend congratulated him on it, but, at the ſame time, recommended to his Lordſhip not to ſink the name of *Townſhend*, with which his Lordſhip complied, and haſtening back to the Miniſter, gave in the alteration; his title now ſtanding, inſtead of Marquis of Rainham —Marquis Townſhend of Rainham.

By the advancement of Lord Townſhend to the Marquiſate, all his younger ſons become titular Lords, the ſame as in the caſe of a Dukedom.

The new regiments will take precedence from the priority of their muſter. This, therefore, will occaſion the utmoſt rivalſhip in their exertion to raiſe the troops.

It is Colonel, not General Abercrombie, who has got the India regiment.

Colonel Abercrombie, Colonel Muſgrave, and Colonel Marſh, will have the rank of Brigadiers-General in India.

Since the terms have been known upon which the four new regiments are to be raiſed, with the additional battalions to the 42d and 60th, innumerable offers have been made to Government, which, if acceded to, will, in three months, put our army upon a footing little inferior in point of number to what it was at any time during the laſt war.

Yeſterday the Committee of Common Council ſat at Guildhall to pay the bounties voted laſt week of 40 s. to every able, and 20 s. to every ordinary ſeaman; a regulating Captain and Lieutenant attended, and near 200 men were entered, and received the bounty.

On the 15th of July 1779, the preſent Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain was *preſſed* by a Lieutenant and his gang, in Long-acre.

Very conſiderable bets are laid in the city, that hoſtilities between France and this country will be ſtruck before the day of Parliament meeting for diſpatch of buſineſs, on November 15th.

The Hebe frigate which lately peeped into Breſt, and in conſequence brought ſome private intelligence to Government, has failed again, in company with two men of war of 74 guns; from which the conjecture is, that they are gone in queſt of the two men of war that lately failed from Breſt.

The India Company are buſily employed in preparing diſpatches for their ſeveral Preſidencies, which are to be entruſted to the care of General Meadows, who will ſhortly depart in a King's ſhip to take poſſeſſion of his Government at Bombay.

Wedneſday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, for the purpoſe of finally adjuſting the buſineſs in which they have been engaged for ſome time paſt with the members of the India Board, relative to the ſending of ſuch a ſquadron of men of war to the Eaſt Indies, as may, in caſe of a rupture, prove ſufficient for the protection of the Company's ſettlements in Aſia. By an article of the Eaſt India Bill the Company are to pay a ſtipulated price for every ſhip of the line, or frigate, ſent out to India at their requeſt, as the exigency of the affairs may require; and the ſame for every battalion or regiment employed in their ſettlements.

The Earl Mansfield Eaſt-Indiaman is ſafe arrived in the River.

Many perſons imagine, that after the proclamation has iſſued for the meeting of Parliament for the diſpatch of buſineſs, they are bound to meet on the day therein mentioned; but there are many inſtances to the contrary, and one no longer back than 1782. A proclamation had iſſued, and upon the day they were to have met, another commiſſion was ſent, and the Parliament prorogued for a ſtill further time.

Poor Roſs, who formerly played at Covent Garden Theatre, has been laid up for twelve months with a broken leg.

According to letters from the Continent, a triple alliance between Ruſſia, the Emperor, and France, is ſaid to be certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardneſs. France in this caſe gives up the Turk, for which ſhe is to have a great ſhare of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driven out of Europe. The chief matter in queſtion is, who ſhall poſſeſs the imperial city of Conſtantinople.

There has been a general embargo on all ſhipping in the ports of France, and they have ſwept their own ſailors in every harbour.

The French Court have appointed M Le Baille de Suffrein to the command of their grand fleet, and M. d'Albert de Rions to the command of that deſtined for the Mediterranean. The two fleets will amount, the French ſay, to thirty five ſhips of the line.

The two great factions which at preſent diſtract Paris, are thoſe who are ſtiled the friends of *De Ri* and Monſieur; and their oppoſitioniſts, the party [illegible] *Comte d'Artois*.

The Genius of Liberty ſeems to be making the tour of the world. After erecting her glorious ſtandard in France, ſhe has ſurely nothing to dread from any other power, however deſpotic it may be.

The French, by the articles of the late peace agreed to withdraw their troops from the Cape and Trincomaly, when called upon by the States General for that purpoſe. Since the diſputes in Holland, they have refuſed complying with this article becauſe the requeſt was not made by the unanimous vote of the States. That plea will now be done away; and as ſoon as the States General can be properly aſſembled, not a doubt remains but that the Court of Verſailles will be called upon to withdraw what troops they have in all the Dutch ſettlements.

It is a well known truth, that the object of France has long been an increaſe of poſſeſſion in the Eaſt. They have entertained hopes, by fomenting the diſputes in Holland, of retaining what they had agreed to deliver up. With this idea it does not appear probable that ſhe will quietly comply with that article of the Convention. If ſhe does not, a juſt cauſe is given for Holland to attempt the recovery of that which France retains contrary to the faith of treaties; and England is bound, both by intereſt and treaty, in that caſe, to aſſiſt the Dutch.

As ſoon as the account arrived at the Hague, of the ſurrender of Amſterdam, the French miniſter there inſtantly departed with all poſſible expedition for Paris.

This circumſtance ſhews, that the French faction in Holland have loſt all their influence. Their power is at an end.

Amſterdam being now in poſſeſſion of the Stadtholder, the projected expedition againſt the Texel ceaſes of courſe, and Admiral Hotham's ſquadron may now be added to the grand fleet about to rendezvous at Spithead.

The affairs of Holland are now nearly terminated ſo far as they relate to the reſtoration of the Stadtholder; but there are other new ſcenes opening in the political world, that will probably cauſe much buſtle.

The following is the exact anſwer which the Ambaſſadors of the Republic at the Court of Verſailles, diſpatched to the States General from that Court on the 27th of September:

"That his Britannick Majeſty had declared to the Court of France, that he ſhould willingly concur in any meaſure that would tend to re-eſtabliſh peace and harmony in the Republic; but that the intereſt of his kingdom required that he ſhould arm by ſea and land, if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty marched a body of his troops towards the frontiers of the Republic; notwithſtanding the particular Treaty and Convention for limiting the number of ſhips of war to be ſent to India, and for not equipping any other maritime armament."

The Ambaſſadors further add, that in conſe-

quence of this declaration, and the notice they had given that the differences between the States and the Stadtholder were terminated, the Court of Verſailles had abandoned their reſolution of aſſiſting the refractory Hollanders, and that it was moſt probable the Courts of London and Verſailles would ſoon come to a good underſtanding with each other.

Thus, within leſs than one month, has a revolution of the utmoſt political and commercial conſequence to England, been happily brought about, and the ambitious machinations of our perfidious Gallic neighbours been fruſtrated, by the rouſing of the Britiſh lion!

The Dutch being now reſtored to Britain, their navy may in any future, and in the impending conteſt, be added to that of Britain. They will be able to furniſh 36 or 40 men of war—but is it not a very curious circumſtance that this nation who live upon water, and have been within ſo few years the carriers of Europe, cannot now furniſh Dutch ſeamen to man ten ſhips. So broken and diſmantled have they become by their impolitic connection with France, that their ſhips have lately been navigated by foreigners, an expedient which will be done away by the reſtoration of domeſtic peace, and their old form of government.

The Rhyngraff Van Salm, who was formerly a Colonel in the ſervice of the Stadtholder, forfeited his allegiance, and accepted the command of the patriotic inſurgents at Utrecht. A requiſition is given by the Magiſtrates to the Prince of Orange, that if he be found in any of the Dutch colonies, he may be ſent home, and incapacitated from being employed on any occaſion again in the ſervice of the States, and that he may be treated as a deſerter.

The States and Nobles of Holland, in a long reſolution, requeſt the Prince of Orange, as Captain General of the States, to take proper and immediate meaſures for having Heſſian and Saxe Gotha troops hired, and employed for the defence of the country, in conſequence of the great diſperſion of their own troops during the late troubles; and it is underſtood, that the auxiliary troops which have been engaged by General Sir William Fawcett, will be employed in that ſervice, as they are not now likely to be wanted by Great Britain for any other purpoſe.

As ſoon as the Heſſian and Saxe-Gotha troops can be marched into Holland, it is expected that the Pruſſian troops will be withdrawn to the frontiers of Holland, as a preliminary to a mediation between Great Britain and France, and there to wait until all matters are fully explained and aſcertained by mediation.

The death of the King of Spain was announced in a morning print ſo long back as Monday laſt. The intelligence, and the remarks accompanying it, came in a very ſuſpicious ſhape, and as no advices have been received in confirmation of an article of ſuch importance, it may be regarded as a mere fabrication.

Sentence of a General Court Martial, held at the Horſe Guards, for the Trial of Major John Browne, of the 67th regiment, upon a complaint and charge preferred againſt him, by the Preſident and Members of a Court Martial, holden in Antigua, in the months of January, February, March 1786, upon the trial of Captain Robert Hedges, of the ſame regiment.

THIS Court having duly conſidered the report made to his Majeſty by the General Court Martial, held in Antigua, bearing date the 17th of March, 1786, complaining of a groſs contempt and diſreſpect offered to the Members of that Court Martial, when in the execution of their duty, as Judges, is of opinion, that the priſoner, Major Browne, is guilty of diſreſpect to the ſaid Court Martial, in the inſtance of the reply made by him to Lieutenant Urquhart, a member thereof, in the following words: "I have not the leaſt doubt but Mr Urquhart will "recollect every circumſtance that can tend to cri- "minate me;" which is the firſt point ſpecified in the ſaid report; and alſo that he is guilty of a contempt to the ſaid Court Martial, in diſclaiming their authority to put him in arreſt, refuſing to pay obedience to them as a Court, and ſubmitting to the arreſt upon the ſole ground of Lieutenant Colonel Forſter, the Preſident, being an officer of ſuperior rank to him—but of any other contempt or diſreſpect in the ſaid report ſpecified, this Court doth acquit him.

The Court having, in the next place, taken into conſideration the ſecond article of complaint and charge, viz. "Having ſcandalouſly, and in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, tra- "duced the character of the ſaid Lieutenant Colo- "nel Forſter, the Preſident, and of ſeveral other "officers who compoſed the ſaid Court Martial, "held in Antigua, by an injurious miſrepreſentation "of their conduct, contained in a narrative tranſ- "mitted by him (Major Browne) to his Majeſty's "Secretary at War, with a letter dated from St "John's, in Antigua, the 15th of March 1786, "and alſo in another letter dated the 17th of the "ſame month;" and having weighed the evidence given in ſupport of the charge, with that produced on the part of the priſoner, is of opinion,—That he the ſaid Major Browne has in a part of his ſaid narrative made an injurious miſrepreſentation, inaſmuch as he has arraigned the conduct of the ſaid Court Martial, in a degree which he has not ſupported by evidence; but as it appears that he had but too much reaſon, from the unjuſtifiable conduct of the Court Martial, for moſt parts of his repreſentation, and feeling himſelf much aggrieved, may reaſonably be preſumed to have viewed their general conduct in a ſtronger light than a diſintereſted obſerver, this Court is induced to believe, that he has not intentionally made any undue ſuggeſtion, with the purpoſe of traducing the character of the ſaid Court Martial, and does therefore acquit him of having acted ſcandalouſly, or in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

And, upon the whole, having regard to the very long period of his arreſt, during which Major Browne has neceſſarily been ſuſpended from his duty and command, the Court is of opinion, and doth by this their adjudication declare, that the puniſhment thereby ſuſtained is fully adequate to the crime of which he has been found guilty.

The Court cannot but expreſs their ſurprize, that a doubt ſhould have been entertained upon the point; but ſince their attention has been directly called to it, they take this opportunity of declaring their opinion, that all Court Martials legally conſtituted and convened for the adminiſtration of juſtice, have, whilſt acting in the diſcharge of their duty, equal powers and authority for the purpoſes of preſerving decency and good order, repreſſing contempts, and the more effectual attainment of truth, whatever may be the rank of the officers which conſtitute thoſe Courts reſpectively; and that the proſecutor, priſoner, and witneſſes, although they may happen to be of ſuperior rank in the army to thoſe who form any ſuch Court Martial, are equally bound to obſerve the lawful injunctions of the Court, as if the ſame had been altogether compoſed of officers of more elevated rank.

One other circumſtance the Court eſteems it neceſſary to mark, ariſing out of the proceedings of the Court Martial held at Antigua, upon the trial of Captain Hedges: It having appeared from evidence, which this Court has had before them, that an idea ſeemed to prevail at that Court Martial, that an atrempt to depreciate the military character of a Commanding Officer, when not in the exerciſe of his command, was a matter not within the cognizance of a Court Martial, and could only be conſidered, if injurious, as an injury of a private nature, the Court thinks it incumbent on them to diſavow, and ſtrongly to mark their diſſent from ſuch opinion, as tending to create diſunion, and to ſubvert all order and diſcipline in the army.

Sentence of the Court Martial upon the Trial of Major Browne, for the charge of "Cruelty or Oppreſſion," preferred againſt him by Captain Hedges.

With reſpect to the article of charge preferred by Captain Hedges againſt Major Browne, namely, of "Cruelty or Oppreſſion, as Commanding Officer "of the 67th Regiment, towards Thomas Ed- "wards, a private ſoldier of the ſame regiment, "during a period commencing on or about the "month of March 1785, and ending about the be- "ginning of February 1786:"—The Court having duly weighed the evidence, as well on the part of the proſecutor, as of the priſoner, doth *acquit* Major Browne of the charge of *Cruelty*; but is of opinion, that he is *guilty* of *Oppreſſion*, as Commanding Officer of the 67th regiment, towards the ſaid Thomas Edwards of the ſame regiment, by ſubjecting him, without trial, to a puniſhment of diſgrace and ignominy, during a period commencing the 20th day of April 1785, and ending the 22d day of February 1786, being 309 days, and *doth adjudge*, that the ſaid Major Browne be ſuſpended from pay and duty, during a like period of 309 days.

And the Court does in all humility recommend, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that out of the monies, which ſhall be ſtopped in the hands of the Agent of the regiment, by reaſon of the ſaid ſuſpenſion, a ſum of 40 l. be paid to the ſaid Thomas Edwards, as a ſatisfaction for the [illegible]

The Court however, cannot forbear to remark, that Captain Hedges preferred his accuſation againſt Major Browne (of cruelty as commanding officer of the 67th regiment) immediately after his own trial in Antigua, and without any previous application made to him by Thomas Edwards, who, as appears, did not lay complaint before him, till the preciſe point of time, when Captain Hedges was expreſsly required ſpecifically to ſtate the inſtance on which he grounded his general charge; and that, in the intermediate time, Captain Hedges thought himſelf at liberty, without the conſent of Thomas Edwards, who ſtill remained unredreſſed, to withdraw his charge—circumſtances which afford reaſon to ſuſpect, that Captain Hedges, when he inſtituted his proſecution, had ſome object in view leſs worthy than that of obtaining redreſs for an aggrieved ſoldier.

The above ſentence and remarks were delivered yeſterday in open Court, by the Judge Advocate; a mode of publication rather unuſual, but called for by the importance of the matter. To theſe was added, an expreſs injunction of his Majeſty's, againſt any officer's taking private ſatisfaction.

The Judge Advocate, by order of his Majeſty, has written a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Forſter, (as Preſident of the Antigua Court Martial, held for the trial of Captain Robert Hedges of the 67th, in Antigua) and by him to be communicated to the other Members thereof, expreſſing "His Majeſty's moſt ſerious concern, that a Court Martial, purpoſely convened for inveſtigating their complaint, ſhould, upon examination, have found the conduct of the complainers to be unjuſtifiable."

PRICE of STOCKS, Oct. 19.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 143 ex div.	India Stock, —
New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut, 88⅜ a ½ a ⅝ ex div.	3 per cent. India Ann. ſhut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 106 a 105⅞ a 106⅛.	India Bonds, 76 s. prem.
3 per cent. red. ſhut, 69¼ a ⅜ ex div.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 70½ a ⅝ a ¾ a ⅞.	Old S. S. Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. 1726, —	New ditto, —
Long Ann. ſhut, 20 13 16ths a ⅛ ex div.	3 per cent. 1751, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, ſhut, 12⅞ a 13 ex div.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
	Exch. Bills, —
	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 12 s. 6 d.
	Prizes, —
	Conſols, —

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 18. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

The following STATE PAPER appeared in the Berlin Gazette of the 25th September laſt. As it has not yet found its way into the London Papers, we take the firſt opportunity of laying it before our readers:

"EVERY body knows by what futile reaſons, by what odious means, ſome ambitious perſons have acquired the majority of ſuffrages in the Aſſembly of the States of Holland, and have thereby, for ſome years paſt, under the abuſive and uſurping name of *Patriots*, excited very dangerous troubles in the Seven United Provinces of the Low Countries. Nobody is ignorant how much theſe perſons have perſecuted, ſince that time, the moſt ſerene Houſe of Orange-Naſſau, and ſought to annihilate the hereditary office of Stadtholder, to irritate and to offend the Prince Stadtholder, by the ſuſpenſion of his eminent hereditary dignities, by invectives the moſt atrocious, inſults as well public as perſonal, which they have made him ſuffer; and laſtly, by the depoſition of the magiſtrates whom he had inſtalled conform to the conſtitution of the republic; ſo that he has been obliged to quit the Hague, to abandon, as may be ſaid, the office of Stadtholder, and to retire, with his auguſt ſpouſe, as well as the whole moſt ſerene family, to Nimeguen, where he has remained for two years. In vain did the late, as well as the preſent king, make the moſt amicable, the moſt moderate, and the moſt preſſing remonſtrances on this ſubject to the States of Holland, in offering them their mediation: the latter have always diſdained and declined this mediation with haughtineſs, and without paying any regard to it.

"Theſe troubles increaſing from day to day, and preſaging the greateſt misfortunes in time to come, gave place at firſt to ſome violences which were exerciſed by theſe pretended patriots, and which were the fatal ſignal of the civil war which is undoubtedly juſt breaking out. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, with a view to prevent matters coming to extremities, departed, on the 28th of June, with ſome perſons of her ſuit, from Nimeguen, to go to the Hague, to attempt a reconciliation; but ſhe was prevented and ſtopt at Schoonhoven, by orders of the Commiſſion eſtabliſhed at Noerden, for the defence of the country, to which the States of Holland had entruſted an unlimited authority and power, which it dared to exerciſe on the perſon of her Royal Highneſs, in ſending her back to Nimeguen, in an inſulting manner, under the ſilly pretence of the dangers which might reſult from that journey.

"His Majeſty, conſidering this offence to his auguſt ſiſter as done to himſelf, demanded from ſaid States a public ſatisfaction, as moderate, as juſt and equitable, in the two memorials which have been preſented to the States of Holland by his Envoy Extraordinary, in the months of July and Auguſt laſt. But the preſent plurality of theſe States, without regard to the counſels and the exhortations of the States General, as well as of the equeſtrian order of Holland, have conſtantly refuſed this, under pretext, that, in quality of Sovereigns of the province, they could not offend the Princeſs, and in ſimply offering to invite her to go to the Hague, when the public tranquillity ſhould be entirely reeſtabliſhed. This vague and evaſive anſwer determined the king to cauſe be declared to ſaid States, in a note which was preſented to them the 9th of September laſt, by his Envoy M. de Thulemeyer, bearing, That in four days from that date, his Majeſty deſired to know, by a clear and categorical anſwer, if the States of Holland choſe to acknowledge their error, to make ſuitable apologies to the Princeſs for the inſult which had been offered her, and to invite her to go the Hague, to endeavour to bring about there a plan of general reconciliation.

[illegible] the patriotic plurality of the States of Holland thought proper, on the 12th of ſaid month, to make an anſwer as futile as diſdainful, "That the States could not take into deliberation the points mentioned in ſaid note: That they conſented, nevertheleſs, to ſend to Berlin two deputies of their number, to inform his Majeſty as to the erroneous details which had been made to him, relative to the ſtop put to the journey of the Princeſs of Orange to the Hague." That anſwer, which ſhut up all acceſs to farther negociation, in order to obtain the ſatisfaction due to his Majeſty, determined the king to take it himſelf, and to charge his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick to put himſelf at the head of the army which had been aſſembled in the duchy of Cleves, and to make it advance upon the territories of the province of Holland, for that end, &c.

"According to the moſt recent advices from the Hague, of the 18th of September, the States of Holland had been called together at an extraordinary aſſembly, held the ſame day, in which the equeſtrian order of Holland hath propoſed, "That, to ſave the country from certain ruin, it was abſolutely neceſſary to break inſtantly the deſpotic commiſſion of Noerden, to revoke the unconſtitutional ſuſpenſion of the Stadtholder, to reinſtate him in the command of the Hague, to invite him to go there, that jointly with the States General, he may endeavour to re-eſtabliſh the order and ancient conſtitution of the Republic; and, in fine, to ſend two deputies of their body to the Duke of Brunſwick, to beg of him not to make the king's army advance towards that city, that the peace and ſecurity of the Republic may not be diſturbed."—That propoſition hath been received with applauſe by all the deputies preſent, excepting thoſe of the city of Amſterdam. If that truly patriotic reſolution on the part of the States of Holland is real, it will pave the way for that great and important revolution by which the republic will be freed from an odious and tyrannical yoke, which the ambition and intereſted views of ſome democratiſts have wiſhed to impoſe upon it. Frederick William II. by his magnanimity, by the wiſdom of his meaſures, which have been executed by his Highneſs the reigning Duke of Brunſwick with that diſpatch and that rapidity which aſtoniſhes all Europe, ſhall then have the honour and the merit of having reſtored liberty to theſe provinces formerly ſo flouriſhing, and of having brought about a revolution ſimilar to that which the Elector Frederick William the Great effected in 1672, in favour of the Houſe of Orange; a revolution by which the Republic of Holland was ſaved from deſtruction and total ruin. But that invaluable ſervice has been in the end rejected by the Republic, and ſtill worſe recompenſed in the peace of Nimeguen."

Notwithſtanding the alacrity with which our preparations for war go on, both by ſea and land, many people are of opinion, that ſuch an event will not take place, at leaſt for the preſent, though it is generally believed peace cannot long continue. Thoſe who flatter themſelves, that every thing is ſettled in Holland, by the ſurrender of Amſterdam, (which ſome people are evenyet infidels enough to doubt the truth of), it is more than probable, will find themſelves miſtaken. They argue, and indeed with great plauſibility, that all the Dutch who intended to be againſt us in the Eaſt Indies, and they were a legion, will now be for us, whether they will or not; as the Pruſſians are our friends, and true and unperfidious allies; nor dare Holland revolt, while they have the Heſſian and Saxe-Gothan troops to guard and keep them from new tricks. All this, to be ſure, ſounds extremely well. But, it muſt be conſidered, on the other hand, that, however flattering theſe circumſtances may appear to be in favour of Great Britain, and the general tranquillity of Europe, France has the Dutch tied up, by a ſolemn treaty, to aſſiſt them, not only with troops, but a number of ſhips of war, in caſe of any other power attacking her. It may be ſaid, indeed, that this treaty was entered into when the majority of the States were inimical to the intereſts of the Stadtholder. Be it ſo. Still it muſt be remembered, that theſe ſame States put the French in poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale. The French were to keep theſe places for them, and it is not the general policy of that nation to grant favours without a ſuitable return. Suppoſe, therefore, that the States of Holland, after being modelled agreeable to the wiſhes of the Stadtholder, ſhould think it their wiſdom to abrogate the former treaty, and demand reſtoration of the Cape and Trincomale, is it within the bounds of probability to preſume, that the French will tamely ſubmit to ſuch a requiſition, without being amply indemnified for what they may alledge it has coſt them for garriſoning thoſe places? It is true, the Dutch may recall the former Governors of theſe places, and ſend out new ones to ſupply their places. But is it certain that the old Governors will be hearty in reſigning their poſts, or that the French would allow them, were they ſo inclined?—The preſent armament now going on, muſt therefore be looked upon as highly prudent, and the ſooner we can have a number of troops conveyed to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies ſo much the better, in order to watch the motions of the French, whether there is a war or not, that we may not be catched napping.

On Thurſday laſt, the Right Hon. Earl Gower, and the Counteſs of Sutherland, arrived in town from the north, and this morning ſet off from Poole's hotel for the ſouth.

The Kingſton, Richard Gardner, from Leith, was well in Yarmouth Roads the 7th inſt. Wind ſouth, blowing ſtrong.

On Friday morning, about one o'clock, three fellows knocked at the door of a tradeſman's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, when the maid-ſervant, (without knowing who they were) very imprudently opened the door. Upon which the whole ruſhed in, and ſeized her by the throat, threatening to murder her if ſhe did not ſhow them her maſter's room, which providentially happened to be barred in the inſide. He overhearing them, ran to the window to call for aſſiſtance; but although the [illegible] per to call for help. The fellows, on hearing the maſter at the window, ruſhed out of the houſe, (when the ſervant ſhut the door behind them) threatening, with horrid oaths and imprecations, to murder him. One of them attempted to come over the rail to get into the room; but he pulling down the window, they were prevented. After breaking five or ſix panes of glaſs, they went off, but were ſeen ſkulking about ſome time after. It is much to be regretted, that there is only one watchman for George's Square and the adjoining ſtreets, when there are ſo many looſe and diſorderly perſons going about.

We hear from Falkirk, that on Thurſday evening laſt, Robert Murray junior, ſhipmaſter at Carron ſhore, was attacked by four men on the road betwixt Falkirk and Bainsford. After knocking him down, they robbed him of his pocket book, containing a guinea note and ſome papers; and then took his hat, ſhoe buckles, and neck-cloth. He is ſo much bruiſed, that it is thought he will not live. One Laughlan Miller, an old offender, who has been formerly baniſhed the county, was apprehended next day, on ſuſpicion of being one of thoſe who had robbed Mr Murray. He was taken before one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for examination, and ordered to be ſent on board a ſhip of war.

On Thurſday the firſt of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Dr WEBSTER will begin his Lectures on Chemiſtry and Materia Medica, in the Hall of the Public Diſpenſary, Richmond-ſtreet.—And on the ſame day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Dr DUNCAN will begin his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in his Claſs-Room, Surgeon's-Square.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Oct.* 20.	8 o'clock, P. M.	42	29.85
Sunday,	—— 21.	8 —— A. M.	42	29.84
		8 —— P. M.	44	29.10
Monday,	—— 22.	8 —— A. M.	45	29.30

A POINTER LOST.

Edinburgh, Oct. 21.

STOLEN or STRAYED, yeſterday forenoon, from Clark's Stables, a brown POINTER BITCH. She had a collar, with CAPT. ARBUTHNOT upon it.

Whoever brings her to Mr Clark ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

A Coach for Sale, & Coachman wanted.

A SECOND-HAND COACH, with a new Hammer Cloth, to be SOLD, price 25 l.

Apply to Home, Cleghorn, and Wilſon, coachmakers.

An experienced COACHMAN WANTED.—He muſt have certificates of his being perfectly ſober and honeſt, and underſtands the management of horſes.—He muſt alſo [illegible] the houſe, wait at table; and one that has been in London and is willing to return there, will be preferred.

Apply as above.—Not to be repeated.

2086

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Industry, Izet, from Kincaple, with whisky.
Lovely Bettey, Forman, from Borrowstounneſs, coals.
Ann, Heggon, from Hull, with goods.
Industry, Holdgate, from Lynn, with ditto.
Good Intent, Mavern, from Moldo, with tar, &c.
Good Intent, Hoſton, from Skey, with kelp.
Good Intent, Oliver, from Boſton, with grain.
Robert and Margaret, Flat, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Friendſhip, Watſon, from Shetland, with goods, &c.
Two Friends, Innes, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Bonny Laſſy, M'Farlane, from Glaſgow, with kelp.
Nancy, Lyell, from Moldo, with tar, &c.
Jeremiah, Rankin, from Perth with grain.
Lerwick, Sinclair, from Lerwick, with goods.
Hannah, Bremner, from Thurſo, with ditto.
Counteſs of Kintore, Milne, from Aberdeen, with do.
Beauſoy, Crear, from Ruſneſs, with kelp.
Skirmiſh, Sutherland, from Shetland, with tar.
Peggy, Roſs, from Northuiſt, with kelp.
Friend, Grieve, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
One Sloop with coals.

SAILED,

William and John, Hunter, for Hull, with goods.
Katherine and Iſobel, Lyell, for Perth, with ditto.
Providence, Jones, for Alloa, with ditto.
Jean, Napier, for Glaſgow, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

14. Nancy, Smith, from Antigua, with ſugar.
Mary, Steel, from Dublin, with goods.
Fortune, Charteris, from North Bergen, with tar.
Proſperous, Keith, from Peterhead, with grain.
Recovery, Carmichael, from Mull, with kelp.
Four buſſes from the fiſhing.
Mally, Maclean, from the Highlands, with kelp.
Peggy, Thomſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Anne, Ferguſon, from ditto, with fiſh and oil.
Hope, Black, from Drogheda, with meal.
Jean, Auld, from ditto, with oats.
Three buſſes from the fiſhing.
15. Peggy, Mackay, from Cork, with goods.
Elliot, Ward, from Liverpool, with ditto.
Two buſſes from the fiſhing.
17. Peggy, Agnew, from Dublin, with goods.
Betty, Laird, from Drogheda, with wheat.
Stonefield, Macgory, from Dundalk, with barley.
Helen, Dunlop, from Virginia, with tobacco.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

19. Chriſtian, Wilſon, from Leith, for Bainsford, peaſe.
Chriſtian and Janet, Katter, from Lynne, barley.
Sally, Biſhop, from Yarmouth, flour.
Peggy, Brown, from Dantzick, for Glaſgow, wheat.
Nancy, Rollo, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Friendſhip, Young, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Glaſgow, Shaw, from Borrowſtounneſs, for ditto, ſundries.
Providence, Roſs, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.

Ford Caſtle, October 8. 1787.

To the Worthy and Independent BURGESSES *of Berwick upon Tweed.*

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING finiſhed my canvaſs, I cannot ſuffer a minute to elapſe without expreſſing, in this public manner, the ſenſe I have of the important truſt you intend to confer upon me, by chuſing me your Repreſentative at the next general election.

I muſt not omit declaring the extreme ſatisfaction I feel in conſequence of the peace of the town having been ſo entirely preſerved, and all oppoſition put an end to, that could diſturb it, by the very reſpectable recommendation to your favour, which has procured me that ſucceſs, which I ſhall always recollect with the warmeſt gratitude: and endeavour, as far as I am able, to merit, by the moſt indefatigable aſſiduity: and I beg leave, Gentlemen, to aſſure you, that when honourably inveſted with your great fiduciary delegation, I will exert my utmoſt endeavours to promote the general welfare of the public, and the proſperity of your ancient Borough.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and moſt
devoted humble ſervant,
CHARLES CARPENTER.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL perſons having claims on the deceaſed Mr JOHN SHARP, portioner in Pleaſance, are deſired immediately to lodge notes of the ſame, and ſpecifying how the ſame are conſtituted, with John Peat, writer in Edinburgh.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL perſons having any claim on the deceaſed ALEXANDER HARLAW, late merchant in Fraſerburgh, are deſired to lodge a note of their debt to Mr Ramſay of Roſehaugh, or Mr Fraſer of Kirktown, by Fraſerburgh; in order that a plan may be taken for their payment. It is requeſted that all claims may be lodged with the above gentlemen before the 1ſt of December.—Not to be repeated.

Little Sauchie, 20th October 1787.

THE Tutors appointed by the now deceaſed WILLIAM GILLIES, tenant in Sauchie, and portioner of Meadow-houſe to his children, hereby require all who are indebted to him any ſum or ſums of money, to pay the ſame to John Burn, commiſſary-clerk of Stirling, who has power to receive payment and grant diſcharges.—And any perſons having claims upon the defunct, are deſired to lodge accounts thereof, ſpecifying the vouchers and grounds of debt, with Mr Burn, that proviſion may be made for paying what appears juſtly due.

Such Farmers or Graziers as incline to take any of the extenſive FARMS and PASTURE GROUNDS, lately occupied by the ſaid William Gillies, may apply to Mr Burn, who will ſet the ſame, to be entered to at Martinmas firſt.

Not to be repeated. JOHN BURN.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graſſums, and for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz. Pariſh of STOBO.

Farms.	*Poſſeſſors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibſon,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Pariſh of NEWLANDS.		
EASTER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Pariſh of PEEBLES.		
KNOSTON,	Alex. Horſburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
CADDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Pariſh of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAVILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three laſt mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt 1787.

Such perſons as incline to become tackſmen of any of the above farms, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to John Tait, writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting ſuch as ſhall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be ſhown by John Hunter, in Stobo, baron-officer of the eſtates.

Farm in the County of Fife.

To be LET for the term of nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas, 1788,

THE FARM of MORTON, conſiſting of 375 acres, moſtly arable, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, about two miles from Dundee-Ferry, and one mile from the Ferry of Port-on-Craigs.

Propoſals in writing may be ſent to John Hay, merchant in Glaſgow.

William Henderſon, Nine-Wells, near Morton, will ſhew the ground, and inform as to other particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upſet Price Reduced.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 24th of October 1787, betwixt five and ſix afternoon,

THESE Eleven Oxengates of the Lands of WESTOWN, which belonged to the late Daniel Telfer, Eſq; and are part of the ten merk land of Weſtown, lying within the pariſh of Douglas, and ſhire of Lanark; as alſo, the two merk land of old extent of PAMBRECK, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck, and ſhire of Ayr.

The lands of Weſtown ly about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted either for tillage or paſture. There are many excellent ſituations for a manſion houſe and offices upon the eſtate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 4l. 1s. 6d. after which there remains of free rent about 180l. Sterling, and is to be expoſed at 3000l. Sterl.

The lands of Pambreck are remarkable for the quality of their ſheep. They are held feu of the Earl of Dumfries, and at preſent ſet at the low rent of 27l. Sterling a year, but a conſiderable riſe is expected at the end of the preſent tack, and 20l. a year have been offered for a leaſe of the coal and other minerals. They are to be ſet up at 630l. Sterl.

Mr Alexander Telfer at Weſtown will ſhow the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progreſs of writs may be ſeen by applying to James Home, clerk to the ſigner.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 27th day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands of MOSSHALL, REDHEUGH, and LATCHBRAE, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and ſhire of Linlithgow, either in one Lot as formerly adverti ſed, or in two Lots, as purchaſers may incline.

Lot I. The Lands of LATCHBRAE and REDHEUGH, adjoining to Blackburn Bridge, on both ſides of the great road to Glaſgow, all incloſed with ditch and hedge, with the teinds thereof, all holding of Mr Monerieff of Blackburn for payment of 5 s. of feu-duty. Theſe lands conſiſt of 103 Scots acres or thereby, together with the right of ſcall and divot in the adjacent common, and liberty of caſting peats in the moſs of Blackburn.

Lot II. The Lands of MOSSHALL, with the Manſion-houſe and Offices, holding of Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham of Livingſton, for payment of 3 s. 4 d. of feu duty, conſiſting of 60 Scots acres or thereby, all incloſed and ſubdivided.

The purchaſer's entry to be at Martinmas next.

N. B. If theſe lands are not ſold, offers will be received after the day of ſale for letting them in tack.

For further particulars, enquire at James Forman, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds will be ſeen.—Mr Philip Swan, at the Swan Inn, or Henry Miln, at Blackburn Bridge, will ſhow the lands.

SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th day of December 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of Gruinard, comprehending the lands of Gruinard properly ſo called, the Lands of Drumchork, Teanafilin, Sand, Udrigill, Donniſerſand, and others, with the Salmon and other Fiſhings, Grazings, Shealings, and other pertinents thereof, lying in the barony of Lochbroom, pariſh of Garloch, and ſhire of Roſs, either altogether, or in the following Lots:

These lands are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of 5l. Sterling of feu-duty, are of great extent, lie all contiguous, are commodiouſly ſituated for fiſhing ſtations and otherwiſe, and have an extenſive tract of ſea coaſt, upon which and the adjacent grounds there are inexhauſtible limeſtone quarries; and upon the ſhores, a conſiderable quantity of kelp hath, during theſe ſeveral years paſt, been manufactured. There are beſides ſhelly ſand and ſea ware for manure to be had on theſe ſhores in the greateſt abundance, and on the lands the moſt ample ſufficiency of the fineſt peat for fuel. Some of the farms are well adapted for paſturing ſheep: Deer and all other kinds of Highland game, as well as ſhell and other fiſh of every ſpecies, in the greateſt profuſion. The whole lands are very improveable, and yield at preſent a neat well paid rent of 302l. 18s. 8d. Sterling, ſubject only to a liferent proviſion to the widow of the late proprietor, of 30l. Sterling per ann.; for anſwering which, a capital ſum, yielding an intereſt equivalent thereto, will be allowed to remain during her life in the purchaſer's hands. In making up the rental, the cuſtoms and ſervices are ſtated at the very loweſt converſions, and, on the expiry of the current leaſes, a very great increaſe of rent may with certainty be expected.

If theſe lands are expoſed in lots, the following diviſion is propoſed, viz.

Lot I.—To conſiſt of the lands of Teanafilin, Aultbea, Badormie, Drumchork, Miln of Aultbea, half of the Salmon Fiſhings of Drumchork, Kelp rent of Teanafilin and Drumchork, half of Sand, the firſt and ſecond Coaſt, the third Coaſt, Little Gruinard, and Bienchaiſgan, together with the cuſtoms and ſervices of the ſame, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of groſs rent,

	L.201	3	6
Proportion of public burdens,	9	18	7 5-12ths.
Nett rent,	L. 191	9	10 7-12ths.

Teanafilin, upon which there is a good new ſtated manſion-houſe and garden, is ſituated upon Loch Ewe, oppoſite to the iſland of Lewis, and is the fitteſt ſtation for a poſt-office, and lies in the moſt commodious courſe for the packet. This is one of the moſt eligible ſituations which the Committee of Directors of the Britiſh Fiſhery went this year to ſurvey; its ſafe anchorage for ſhips of the greateſt burden, and its cloſe vicinity to the great cod bank, independent of the herring fiſhery, which, in their ſeaſon, is generally on every part of the coaſts of this eſtate, point out the great advantages of this particular ſpot.

And Lot II—Is to conſiſt of the Lands of Udrigill, Lehad, half of Sand, Mellan, Achnagarvie, Shunavbar, and Drumininvir, together with the cuſtoms and ſervices of the ſame, as per particulars in the rental, yielding of groſs rent,

	L.116	3	4
Proportion of public burdens,	5	14	6 7-12ths.
Nett rent,	L.110	8	9 5-12ths.

The manſion-houſe and offices of Udrigill are ſlated, and are every way complete, and fit for the accommodation of any private gentleman's family. The entry to the manſion-houſe and the Mains of Udrigill, and the whole other grounds in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, may be at Whitſunday next, 1788, and to the Mains of Teanafilin at the ſame term, if both lots are ſeparately ſold.

The title deeds, rental, and articles of roup, will be ſhown by George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor John Mackenzie, Eſq. at Udrigill, by Dingwall, or George Gun Monro, Eſq. at Poyntafield, by Fortroſe, any of whom hath power to conclude a private bargain; thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and their agents, who may be deſirous of being informed of further particulars are requeſted to apply.

Sale of Lands in Roſs-ſhire.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

THE LANDS, lying in and about the towns of Fortroſe and Roſemarky, ſituated very pleaſantly along the bays of Fortroſe and Avoch, holding feu partly of the Magiſtrates of Fortroſe, and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Cromarty. The free rent of theſe lands, converting 15 bolls 2 firlots of meal at ten merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. 10 d. Sterling; and to encourage offerers, they are now to be expoſed at the upſet price of 4200 l. Sterling, being ſomewhat leſs than twenty-two years purchaſe.

If theſe lands are not ſold in whole, they will be expoſed in ſeparate lots or parcels.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, may in the meantime apply to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

FOUR Incloſures, conſiſting of about 26 acres, the property of the deceaſed Dr Charles Jackſon, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Tweed, within a quarter of a mile of Kelſo, of a rich well cultivated ſoil, and commanding an agreeable view of the town, the abbey, the river, and the adjacent country.

Upon the premiſſes is a commodious Houſe, with a barn, ſtable, and garden, in which there is a ſmall hot-houſe well ſtocked with grapes, peaches, &c. and from its vicinity to a good market town and deſirable neighbourhood, the place is attended with numberleſs advantages for the reſidence of a ſmall family.

Alſo may be had, the remainder of the leaſe of a FARM, containing 42 acres, about half a mile diſtant from the above, all incloſed and lately improved.

For particulars, apply to Mr Thomas Potts, writer in Kelſo; or Mr Stewart Moodie, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Eſtate of Weſter Softlaw, within one mile and a half of Kelſo, in the pariſh of Kelſo, and ſhire of Roxburgh, which conſiſts of 600 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high ſtate of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extenſive belts of planting along the eaſt and weſt ſide, beſides two other runs of planting about the middle of the lands, and ſeveral clumps and angles in other parts of the eſtate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The eſtate commands an extenſive and rich proſpect of the lower part of Tivlotdale, and the country on both ſides of the Tweed, from Melroſe to Berwick.

The manſion-houſe, ſituated in the centre, contains drawing-room, dining room, breakfaſt parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; beſides rooms for ſervants, with cellars, milk-houſe, larder, and other conveniencies. There is alſo a coach-houſe, ſtables for twenty four horſes, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurſeries, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, &c. Likewiſe, on the weſt ſide of the eſtate, there is a farm-houſe, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the eaſt ſide, a ſmith's ſhop, and two houſes fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. Theſe laſt are ſituated on the turnpike road from Kelſo to Newcaſtle, in a proper ſituation for ſeuing. All the houſes and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will ſhew the lands, and whoever chuſes to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tueſday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Rattray, and Glenisla.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in whole or in the following Lots:

1mo, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the pariſh of Alyth, conſiſting of about 308 acres of arable and paſture land, and a conſiderable oak-wood. There are many deſirable ſituations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Iſla, and there is marl in the near neighbourhood.

2do, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkedly, and Galdſwell, with their pertinents, in the pariſh of Alyth. There are in this lot about 555 acres of arable land, and very extenſive paſture of about 1388 acres.

3tio, The Lands of TULLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the pariſh of Bendochy, conſiſting of about 203 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of paſture grounds.

4to, MIDDLE DRIMMY, ſituated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Moſsend and Alnakuih in the pariſh of Rattray, conſiſting of about 88 acres of arable land, with 145 acres of paſture-ground, and 24 acres of wood.

5to, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including alſo the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premiſes conſiſt of about 831 acres of arable land, and 1027 acres of paſture and muir grounds, with 241 acres of thriving young plantations, and 22 acres of copſe wood ready for cutting; together alſo with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the ſalmon-fiſhing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for ſome miles forms the eaſtern boundary of theſe eſtates, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Blairgowrie.

The ſituation of Newton is particularly deſirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Iſla, and Ericht, on the banks of which laſt there are natural woods, and many picturesque ſcenes. Every kind of ſport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the rod fiſhing for ſalmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a conſiderable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extenſive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be eſtabliſhed, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a ſmall expence; and there are ſeveral populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The houſe is a ſubſtantial old houſe, lately repaired; and, at a ſmall expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6to, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and ſuperiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterſheall and Craighead, lying in the pariſh of Alyth; as alſo, the lands of Drumflogties or Drumheads, lying in the pariſh of Glenisla, and ſhire of Forfar.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 159 acres of arable land, and 989 of paſture grounds, beſides the owner's intereſt as proprietor in and ſuperior of the Foreſt of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of paſture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for ſheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Moſt of the farms are in a ſtate of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a poſt town.

For particulars apply to Mr Graeme clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, in whoſe hands ſurveys and rent-rolls of the premiſſes may be ſeen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will ſhow the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of Weſter Sheardale, comprehending one-fourth part of the Lands of SHEARDALE,

lying within the lordſhip of Dunfermline, pariſh of Dollar, and ſhire of Clackmanan. The lands hold of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of 1l. 9 s. 9 d. of feu-duty, and conſiſts of about 120 acres, moſtly arable and incloſed, whereof about 36 acres are rich low lying lands, along the ſouth banks of the water of Devan; the higher ground is a good ſoil, and contains excellent free ſtone quarries. There is a good manſion-houſe with office-houſes. The premiſes are ſituated between three and four miles of Alloa, the market town, where lime may be got at an eaſy rate, there is plenty of coal in the neighbourhood; the country is rich and populous, the Devan affords excellent ſport for angling, and there is plenty of game in the ground.

The greateſt part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands if required.

For further particulars enquire at John Jamieſon, Sheriff-clerk of Clackmanan, at Alloa, or James Forman, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds; either of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain, in caſe a purchaſer applies before the day of ſale. John Carmichael, tenant in Eaſter Sheardale, will ſhow the lands.

Sale of Premnay and Licklyhead.

BY DESIRE,

The Sale of the Lands of Premnay and Licklyhead is adjourned to the 21ſt of December next.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 21ſt day of December, at the New Inn of Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, with the teinds, and privileges and pertinents, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weſtbiggen, Newtown of Premnay, Kirktown of Premnay, Barns of Netherhall, Burtyhillock, Milntown of Barns, and Daies, with the mills of Auchleven, and Barns, and multures thereof; all lying contiguous in the pariſh of Premnay, and ſhire of Aberdeen, in a pleaſant, plentiful, and populous country.

The free yearly rent of thoſe eſtates, converting the victual at 10 s. Sterling per boll, amounts to 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling.

The lands are remarkably well accommodated, and conſiſt of 1667 Scots acres, whereof nearly 500 acres are old infield, and as all the remainder, a very ſmall part excepted, is now under infield-culture and management, it muſt neceſſarily become in time, without expence or trouble to the proprietor, of equal value with the beſt infield ground.—They have alſo paſture and heather ground to a great extent on the hills of Tillymuck and Bennochie. The climate is early.—The ſoil naturally as rich, ſtrong, and ſubſtantial as any in the county of Aberdeen. The farm-houſes and offices are in very good condition, and ſome of them are very ſubſtantial, commodious, and covered with ſlate.—The whole eſtate of Overhall is aſtricted to the mill of Barns.—There is growing wood upon the eſtate worth upwards of 700 l. Sterling at a low value, and thoſe lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Aberdeen, as they ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 1082 l. 13 s. 4 d. Scots.

The proprietor of the lands has right to the teinds, which are alſo valued, and there can be no hazard of additional ſtipend to the miniſter, as an augmentation was lately obtained. The marches are diſtinct. The titles are unexceptionable; and, for the encouragement of purchaſers, thoſe eſtates will be expoſed at the upſet ſum of 18,000 l. Sterling.

If not diſpoſed of *in cumulo*, they will be expoſed and ſold in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

Will comprehend the Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrigg, and Weſtbiggen, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures thereof.

The free rent of this lot is 494 l. 4 s. 4 d. Sterling. There is above 700 l. Sterling value of wood, and the purchaſer will have conſiderably more valued rent than will entitle him to a freehold qualification and vote in the county.

This lot will be expoſed at 11,615 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of Barns of Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newtown of Premnay, with the mill of Barns, and multures thereof. The free rent of this lot amounts to 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. The whole eſtate of Overhall is aſtricted or bound ſucken to the mill of Barns; and the valued rent of this lot amounts to conſiderably more than will entitle the purchaſer to a vote and freehold qualification, upon the diviſion of the *cumulo* valued rent.

The upſet-price of this lot will be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, will be ſhown by John Gordon, Eſq; of Craig, or George Moir, Eſq; of Scottſown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, clerk to the ſignet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at Liklyhead will ſhow the lands.

JUDICIAL SALE

OF LANDS AND FISHERIES,

In the Iſland of Iſlay, Argyleſhire.

THE Lands and Eſtate of SUNDERLAND, lying in the iſland of Iſlay, and county of Argyle, is to be expoſed to public judicial roup and ſale, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 5th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon.

The free rent of the eſtate, after all deductions, as proved in the courſe of the proceſs of ſale, is 303 l. 1 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling; and the proven value, at which the ſame is to be expoſed to ſale is 7216 l. 10 s. 4 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

The eſtate conſiſts of the different farms of Sunderland, Sunderland Park, and Feorland, the lands of Coul, with the pendicle called *Machrie*, the lands of Coulerarach, and the very extenſive farm and graſing of Cladvill.

The lands are well known to be very extenſive, remarkable for yielding good crops and rearing black cattle of the beſt quality, beſides containing a ſtretch of coaſt particularly well calculated for the fiſheries. On the farm of Cladvill, which is well adapted for a village, is the famous fiſhing ſtation of Portnahaven; and there are two fiſhing-banks off the farm of Coul, as well as off Portnahaven, remarkable for the largeſt and beſt kind of cod. There were ſalt-pans erected at Portnahaven many years ago, which may be carried on with advantage.

There was alſo a good rabbet warren at Coul; and there is ſome natural wood upon Sunderland and Feorland, of conſiderable value in that part of the country; and there is promiſing appearance of a lead mine at Cladvill. Theſe ſeveral advantages, together with a ſituation ſo peculiarly calculated for the fiſheries, muſt ſatisfy every enquirer, that this property which has been hitherto in a ſtate of nature, is capable of very great and ſubſtantial improvement.

There has accordingly been a riſe of about 30 l. Sterling yearly to the rent, ſince the proof in the ſale was taken; ſo that the preſent free rent is 3331 l. 11 s. 10 d. 3-12ths. The teinds have been low valued many years ago, and are in a great meaſure exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter, which is deducted from the above rental.

The articles and conditions of ſale will be ſeen in the office of Alexander Stevenſon, one of the depute-clerks of Seſſion, and clerk to the proceſs of ſale. The preſent tenants will ſhow the lands, and point out their boundaries. And any deſirous to be informed of further particulars may apply to John Macniel writer in Inverary, factor on the eſtate, or to James Fraſer writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

A plan of this Eſtate has lately been made out, which may be ſeen in the hands of James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*.—Price of a ſingle Paper 3*d*.—1 *l*. 17 *s*. 6*d*. yearly when called for—2 *l*. & 6*d*. delivered in Town—and 2 *l*. 6 *s*. 6 d. by Poſt.